LIAM L. MARCY'S Democracy;"

to 334.

Convention at Galveston.

sentiment of greedy plutocracy."

ence just now.

The heavy hand of the Commander-in

subordinates in both army and navy, line and

staff, would be an extremely salutary influ-

upon the policy of Philippine annexation:

"The view that we should seize everything that

broken and helpless enemy will surrender, is the

Before the awful accusation of "plutocracy

annexation should melt like June snow.

'What," said BUNTHORNE, to his afterwards

Municipal reform is beautiful but costly

The City Council of Detroit voted \$5,000 for the

entertainment of the League of American

Municipalities last week. According to the In

to expend \$2,000 and no more," and the per

sons who fed the League, carted it about, and

reform to be expensive. Detroit should re-

nember the honor done to it by the visit of the

League and pay without a murmur.

panie-stricken rival, "if I should curse you?

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

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. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for s with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Eleague No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

A Sign of the Times.

Looking over the newspaper opinions on the Philippine question it is seen that the number of clear-minded journals in favor of retaining the entire group is so very large es to be nearly if not quite a majority; that the number of newspapers which are still without final conviction as to the wisdom of incorporating the Philippines into the United States dominion, but condemn the idea of returning them to Spain, is also large and that those in favor of abandoning the Philippines entirely are trifling in number and, as a rule, inseparable adherents of the unhappy and stranded BRYAN or conspicuous members of the anti-Hawaii cucked crowd of Mugwumps that always think and speak of the United States people and Government with a scowl.

But few can be so dull as not to know that while if the Mugwumps should be beaten and our flag established in the Philippines a little indulgence in complaint and criticism would be the sum of their re sponse, if the annexationists were disappointed, their indignation and resentment would be bitter and overwhelming.

Destiny has put the Philippine Islands into the hands of the United States at a most opportune moment. What statesman will have the alien's hardihood to cast them out !

Mr. McKinley Accepts the Respon sibility.

The Monterey reached Manila vesterday and preparations are making at San Francisco for the transport of more troops for Gen. MERRITT. From the day when the news of our great victory at Manila reached Washington such preparations for following it up by the permanent establishment of our power in the Philippines have been made uninterruptedly. The apprehension of serious trouble with the insurgent chief, AGUINALDO, which existed at one time, probably more here than in the minds of Gen. MERRITT and Admiral DEWEY at Manila, does not seem to be justified by the latest reports from the islands.

In spite of all these facts pointing so obviously to the determination of the Administration to hold the Philippines, there are newspapers which are still drawing the inference from the language of our general terms for peace, now accepted by Spain, that the intention of Mr. McKinley is to abandon them, with the exception of a bare coaling station.

The truth is that the reference of th question of the Philippines to the negotiations which are to follow that acceptance leaves their disposition practically in the hands of Mr. McKINLEY. Military and naval operations for their conquest having ceased and having been succeeded by peaceful nego tiation, the responsibility for the decision of the question rests with him. He makes himself, his Administration, and his party accountable to the American people for the settlement of what has come to be the main question growing out of the war, or the extension and development of American power and commerce in the East. This responsi bility he has accepted voluntarity, and, we believe, fortunately for the American people, his whole course toward the Philippines since the victory of Dewey at Cavité indicating very plainly that the settlement he their hopes and desires

President McKINLEY has not invited for himself the responsibility of settling this pivotal question of the time, as to which popular sentiment is now so earnest and so nearly unanimous, without having matured a plan for its solution which will satisfy public opinion by securing to this country permanently the practical advantages w have won in war.

The New Russo-Bulgarian Entente.

The reconciliation of Russia and Bulgaria after nearly thirteen years of estrangement has just received formal ratification in the reception of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria accompanied by the Princess MARIE and Prince of Bulgaria, although strictly in accordance with the etiquette prescribed in the case of a vassal prince of another sovereign, was marked by much cordiality and friendliness. Great public interest was manifested in young Prince Bours, the godson of the Czar, who was specially toasted by his imperial godfather at the official banquet given in honor of the Bul-

This visit of the Bulgarian Prince to the Russian Czar and the circumstances con nected with it, make it of special significance. It has become possible only through the disappearance from the stage of Bulgarian politics of the late M. STAMBOU-LOFF. His successor, M. STOILOFF, has always been in favor of the maintenance the most friendly relations with compatible with the independence of Bulgaria, as well as with the suzerain power, Turkey, and the other States of the Balkan Peninsula. His efforts to that end appear to have been entirely successful, owing to the abandonment of the policy of chauvinistic isolation from the other Balkan States and the defiance of Russia followed by M. Stambouloff during his tenure of power.

What the consequences of the newly cemented entente between Bulgaria and Russia may be will develop with time. One of the immediate results is the permission given to a number of Bulgarians who took part in the events connected with the deposition of Prince ALEXANDER of Battenberg to return to their native country. This they will do, wiser from their past experience. One of the Russian papers has already hinted at the elevation of Prince FERDINAND to the kingly rank, but it is too early to speak of that yet. Other powers besides Russia would have to concur in the change, which could not be made without causing complications and perhaps active trouble. For the moment Prince FERDINAND will have to be content with the very substantial gain he has made in procuring the official and

from Turkish rule.

Relieved also by the reconcillation with Russia from the innumerable anxieties attending Bulgaria's former isolated position, the Bulgarian Government will be left free to carry on the work of internal development to which M. STOILOFF attaches so much importance. There are the connections to be made between the Bulgarian railways and the Salonica line, which will give Bulgarian trade an outlet on the Ægean and direct communication with the Mediterranean ports and western Europe without making the long detour from the Black Sea through the Bosporus and Dardanelles, The perfecting of the railway and other communications between southern Bulgaria and the Danube, and the harbor works on the Black Sea, is also to be done. This will be entirely in accord with the policy of Russia and the other neighbors of Bulgaria, which is that of peace. The personal exchanges of friendly assurances that have taken place between Prince FERDINAND and the other sovereigns of the Balkan States since the close of the Graco-Turkish war. have removed the danger of the general scramble for Macedonia that at one time seemed imminent, and have given a much more satisfactory turn to Bulgarian affairs generally than they have had for some years past. The reconciliation with Russia has been the rounding off of the situation.

The Secretary of State and the Peace Commission.

We do not know how much foundation there is for the persistent reports from Washington that the Secretary of State, the Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY of Canton, intends to resign his office as soon as affairs with Spain are settled. There seems to be in Mr. Day the making of a valuable publie servant and a distinguished statesman. Under difficult circumstances, and without previous experience in diplomacy, except as the born qualities of the diplomat find play in a country lawyer's restricted field of practice, he has sustained his part in the great drama of 1898 to the general satisfaction of the country, and with much credit both to himself and to the chief who chose him. Mr. McKinley's confidence in Mr. Day's

fitness for heavy responsibilities at a critical time was based on intimate personal knowledge of his character. Mr. Day's loyalty to the President is limited only by the requirements of the Secretary's moral and intellectual conscience. His fidelity to his own sense of duty is undoubted. He is a man of opinions, without arrogance of opinion; a man of personal force and personal tactfulness, modest and unassuming as an individual; altogether the sort of American to which the American heart takes kindly, with good wishes for political success and historical eminence. Yet, assuming two things to be true, first,

that the Secretary of State means to remain in the Cabinet only until the immediate questions of peacemaking are settled, and, secondly, that such influence as he can exert meanwhile in the Administration is to be exerted against the policy of courage and far-seeing wisdom in dealing with the Philippines, it must be said with all candor that the greatest service in Mr. DAY's power to render to his friend, the President of the United States, would be to resign now, at once, retiring from public life before the appointment of the American Peace Commissioners.

There is no good reason why a Secretary of State should not himself be a member of the Commission to negotiate the treaty with Spain. There is no good reason why the President should not put upon that Commission one who would be regarded not only as his principal Cabinet adviser, but also, in a peculiar and unusual degree, as his personal representative. But there are a hundred thousand strong reasons, deeply concerning the interests of the nation and President McKinley's fame for all future time, why no Secretary of State and no personal friend of the President should carry into the preliminary, yet probably decisive, work intrusted to the Commission has in his mind will be in agreement with | either a preconceived hostility to the general or a purpose or willingness to surrender under any circumstances or upon any conconsideration the matchless opportunity which DEWEY won for the United States and which he and MERRITT are holding open for the United States at this moment.

The Secretary of State needed during the next few months is a statesman of the Seward stamp-like unto SEWARD in patriotic imagination, foresight and courage. The Peace Commissioner needed to represent the President personally at whatever capital may be selected for the parley with Spain, is a statesman thoroughly awake to the fact that he is largely to shape the verdict of history upon the success or failure of the McKinley Admintheir son Prince Bonis, by the Czar and istration; whether it will be remembered Czarina at Peterhof. The reception of the | through the centuries as the Administration which rightly interpreted the people's faith in the presence of an unparalleled opportunity, or as one which thwarted destiny

> through misjudgment or indecision. If the Hon, WILLIAM R. DAY is not such a nan, we repeat that his best service to the President is to resign now, before the damage is done. But if he is such a man, Godspeed to his intellectuals, and fortunate are fortunate is WILLIAM MCKINLEY!

Our Army in Porto Rico.

A first glance at the campaign going or in Porto Rico may suggest to the observer that our forces are scattering in every direction. Moving eastward from Juana Diaz, on the military road, is the column of Gen. Wilson. Moving northward by way of Adjuntas toward Arecibo, on the north coast, is the command of Gen. HENRY Moving westward from Yauco toward Mayaguez, on the west coast of the island, are Gen. Schwan's forces. Finally, in the southeastern corner, at Guayama, is a portion of Gen. Brooke's corps, headed north ward for Cayey. The map which we have several times published will show that here are four distinct lines of advance, one east, second west, and two others north, but distant from each other by more than half the island.

Ordinarily it might be thought that these dispositions violated the primary rules not to divide forces so that the enemy might concentrate against and overwhelm one part of them; and, when proceeding against a common objective from several bases, to do so by converging lines. But a second glance will show that the skilled officers who are conducting the Porto Rico campaign are not only running no risks, but are proceeding on a sufficient knowledge of what the enemy can and what he cannot do, and are taking the opportunity to make an absolutely thorough conquest of every part of th island. It will be found that, as the Spanish forces are themselves scattered in various friendly recognition of Russia, to whose sac- garrisons, we are moving so as to make

rifices the Bulgarians owe their liberation | each of them surrender or retreat, and that all our roads, however circuitous, ultimately

lond to San Juan Beginning with the forces immediately under Gens. BROOKE and WILSON, they are engaged in the best possible co-operation. The chief, or, at all events, a leading Spanish stronghold on the military road from Ponce to San Juan is in the mountains at Albonito. Accordingly, while Gen. Wilson has been moving directly against this point from Ponce through Juana Diaz, marching along the military road, Gen. BROOKE has been preparing to strike that road ten miles east of Albonito at Cayey, to which a wagon way leads north from Guayama. There can be no doubt of the soundness or success of this combination. The Spaniards may or may not fight before giving up Albonito, but give It up they must, their only choice being between retreat and surrender to forces attacking them from both sides.

Turning to the two western columns under Gens. Schwan and Henry, we find a similar combination. Gen. STONE went on a reconnoissance some time ago from Ponce, through Adjuntas along the road toward Arecibo, which is on the north coast and connected by rail with San Juan. But westward are several important towns, and it is proposed to take them in, and leave no enemy in our rear as we turn eastward from Ponce and Arecibo to San Juan. This is the more important as the west is suspected of stubborn loyalty to Spain. Accordingly Gen. SCHWAN is marching northwest from Yauco, which was the first town we seized after the landing at Guanica. His course leads through Sabana Grande and San German to Mayagüez, after a side excursion to Cabo Rojo. Mayaguez, one of the principal Porto Rican towns, contains troops and defensive works, so that there if anywhere outside of San Juan, resistance might fairly be expected. Supposing Mayaguez to be occupied. Gen. SCHWAN would proceed up the western coast through Anasco to Aguadilla, at the northwestern corner of the island, which is also important enough to be garrisoned Thence he would turn sharply eastward to Arecibo, a choice of roads being offered him along the coast, through Quebradillas and Hatillo, or in the interior, by Moca, Papino, and Lares. The last road may be chosen, because on it is a Spanish garrison at Lares, a point important, like Albonito, in a military view, so that the enemy will probably be driven out of it.

It becomes evident, therefore, that the two columns of Gens. HENRY and SCHWAN are really in supporting distance of each other, and also that the advance of either disturbs the enemy in the front of the other and inclines him to escape toward San Juan while there is yet time. The same strategy, in short, is adopted there as in the southeast, and when the two columns have united at Arecibo, just as the other two columns are to unite at Cayey, from these last-named points there will be move ments directly against San Juan, easterly along the railroad and northerly along the

military road. Gen. MILES'S plans, which were formed carefully, in order to secure the complete conquest of the island, are still carried out as precisely as if peace movements were not pending. This is well, because the Spanish officers in Porto Rico might offer battle in the hope to end the war with personal lustre for themselves. We do not want our triumph to be clouded by one repulse.

Territory Won in War.

It cannot be called a hard bargain if we require Spain to surrender all her posses sions in the Pacific and the Gulf. History is full of treaties of peace involving far greater transfers of territory. Looking only at those which have immediately concerned America, the treaty of Paris, in 1763, required France to give up all the enormous area she claimed on this continent except two little fishing islands. The treaty which followed our war of the Revolution gave us territory compared with which all the Spanish area in the Antilles and in Asia is trivial. Mexico transferred to us, after our war with her, territory greatly exceeding in area the Philippines, Ladrones and

These treaties, resulting from wars in which our country has taken part, were not exorbitant in their conditions. It proved to be well for the world that these transfers of territory were made, and well also for the people who inhabited the lands transferred. So will it be now. Porto Rico already cannot sufficiently show her joy at belonging to our republic, and why ould not the Philippines share that feeling? It seems even for Spain's true in terest to give them up, because she would probably be involved in costly wars and still be unable to hold them.

At all events, in taking them we should take only what we have fairly won.

No Senate Seat for Bailey.

The Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY seems to be the favorite butt for the slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune. He was supposed to be the leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, but he lost most of his temper and many of his followers in the last session; and faint as is the prospect that the next House will b Democratic, the prospect that if it is Mr Bailey will be the Democratic candidate the people in their Secretary of State, and for Speaker is even fainter. He has a singular gift for taking the small side of any question; and his method of parliamentary leadership consists in opposing everything that the Republicans propose and losing his head at the very time when he most needs it. The Democratic side grew weary of him. His glory in the House has been little.

But there was the Senate to take refuge in. On the whole, Mr. BAILEY felt that the Senate was the fit receptacle for a genius like him, too massive to be appreciated by the more volatile House. If Texas wanted something in the Websterian line, she could find something to her advantage by addressing J. W. B., Gainesville. The Hon ROGER QUARLES MILLS'S shoes have been spoken for by the Hon. CHARLES CULBERson, but the term of the Hon. HOBACE CHILTON as a Senator in Congress expires in 1901. Mr. BAILEY and his admirers agree in believing that he ought to succeed Mr CHILTON. They have not as yet convinced Mr. CHILTON or a majority of the Texas

Mr. Bailey's thrilling performance of the part of a venerable statesman forbidding Hawaii to come into the Union was not well received at Washington, but he thought that it might be successful in Texas. So he pulled down his shirt bosom, which has regrettable tendency toward expansion, and went to the Texas Democratic Convention. prepared to wipe out the expansionists and impress the State with his majestic fitness to be a Senator. He objected to annexing anything, and wanted to deprive the islands of the sea of the honor of having a share in the renown of BAILEY. He fought long, if not very well, against expansion and CHILTON. Fought in sub- | Haw Yoas, Aug. 8.

committee, committee and convention; carried the fight to the last ditch, and was pitlessly thrust into the same by the heartthe Difficulties Overcom less CHILTON and the rest of the expansionists. During the fight, Mr. BAILEY made several cords of "impassioned" speeches;

lost his temper; "scoffed at WIL dis played his accustomed breadth of mind saying that to adopt the platform which was adopted was to "indorse the policy of the Republican President; "argued that Porto Rico could not be admitted into the Union;" opposed large appropriations for the navy; said the adoption of the platform "meant that the Democrats wanted to fall in behind the Republican party," and that "two parties cannot occupy the same side of a great question;" declared that "this is not a fight for territorial acquisition, it is a Senatorial race," and was beaten by a vote of 721 Thus territorial expansion triumphed, and the expansion of the Hon. JOE BAILEY was rudely checked. Even his noble refusal to wear evening clothes was forgotten, and the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG, expansionist, was called upon to talk about "dress re-

form." Of such was the late Democratic These defects, as exhibited at Santiago, mor the sick and wounded and in their transports Chief laid on the tongues or pens of some of his A powerful Democratic organ, the St. Louis Republic, here delivers a crushing anathema of the regular establishment, we had to impro dianapolis Journal, the Council "has the right ments, are getting anxious about their little bills. But it is the essence of municipal

For several days the Hon. GAMALIEL Bradford has not called upon his "fellow Democrats of Massachusetts" to arise and butt their heads against destiny. What alls GAMALIEL? Is he dozing in a hammock while the "Imperialists" are dragging the country to ruin? Or is he pacing the stern and rockbound coast and hurling back the encroaching billows by shouting one of his alarums at them! Thinkers like him have no moral right to take a

The Missouri Democratic State Convention meets to-day, and the Hon. CHAMP CLARK is expected to rise above his full height, jump upon expansion, renominate the Hon. Sam COOK for Chairman of the State Committee, and otherwise disport himself. The Hon. DAVID DE ARMOND, another Missouri Repre sentative in Congress who looks up to himsel as a leader, has a large invoice of thought to utter. This should be a great day for the Missouri Democracy, which is uncommonly rich in statesmen choking with eloquence.

The Hon. FELIX COBB, Populist candidate for Attorney-General of Georgia, is an orator of much industry and perhaps of singular merit but there is a regrettable lack of demand for his output. He was to speak in Wayeross th other day, but as nobody would go to hear him doesn't care for the fine arts. Yet why did Mr COBB fail to release his imprisoned voices? If he is a genuine Populist tribune he speaks for his own satisfaction, not that of others, and is his own sufficient and favorite audience.

The Beautiful Island of Guam.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your editorial article this morning you refer in laudatory terms to the unique narration of the capture of the above island and with it the Ladrone group. If I could find fitting words I would like to do so, but you have exhausted the subject. I read the account with the greater interest, having traversed over the coral-

Don't let your Government give up these island was wrecked on Tinian in the year stated and was of five saved from the ship Canton voyaging from Sydney to Hong Kong, but cast away in a typhoon. We were a month on this lovely island, then teaming with wild hogs and a breed of cattle that had gone wild, which were shot by natives under a Spanish Sergeant, dried in the sun and transported in canoes to Guam for the support of the garrison there. Arrowroot and salt were also manufactured.

Tinian was and is, no doubt, an carthly paradise It has also a historical side. It was here that Com modore Auson took his ship, the Centurion, when nearly all the crew were down with scurvy. She was the surviving ship of his squadron. Here he landed his sick and took possession of the island He speaks of the island in raptures. One day they looked seaward and the Centurion had disappeared and did not turn up for a month. In the meanting the Commodore had been busy building a sloop to get away in, when his ship, manned only by a skilsten crew brought ber in. Here she was t fitted and sailed with a crew all in the best of health and fell in and captured the rich Spanish galleon with over a million sterling in value on board. The 'ommodore became Lord Anson, and his tomb is in Westminster Abbey.

Perhaps one boat, the Canton's pinnace, may still in existence. On all the islands were Spanish political prisoners. Don't give up the beautiful Ladrones

CHARLES MILES (an Englishman). NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Spanish Honor as Illustrated by a Spanish Stamp Dealer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We present t ou herewith a recent example of "Spanish honor" in the shape of the translation of a letter received by our secretary from a correspondent in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. It may prove to be a source of interest and amusement. SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY, LIMITED, HENRY L. CALMAN, Secretary, New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

DEAR Stat Since Jan. 27, 1897, I owe you a balance of \$103.89, and I had hoped that in the meantime I would be able to prepare a good shipment of stamps as this would have been a more convenient means for me of actiling the removal than by payment in

money, as you can lung no. I notify you to-day that on the 27th of April last I have sent this sum, plus \$10.39 for fifteen months interest at a per cent., total, 1114.38, to the Commit tee of the Sational Spanish Subscription. I have no doubt that you will not find this action agreeable, but I have thought that the present war is so unjust on the part of your country and have been so outrage as a man and as a Spaniard that I have considered it an obligation on my part to forward these funds to my country, which sees itself obliged by the rapacity of yours to pursue a war in which our inferiority onsists solely in our lack of money.

Reiterating my sentiments of personal friendship oward you, I remain, yours truly, P. S .- I may also add that the amount which I have ost in your country through merchants of high standing, who have owed me money and have no paid, exceeds the amount involved in your claim

Americans and Their To-Morrow.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I wish to expres the keen delight I experienced in reading ex-Senato flanders's magnificent contribution to Tax Sen of to day. It ought to stiffen the backbone of every way ering lover of his country who falls to appreciate our manifest destiny and views with alarm our national enlargement. That letter ought to be re printed and spread broadcast over the country, and, I might remark incidentally, the columns of Tax SUN constitute a fitting frame for such a gloriou

THE GLORY OF THE WAR. The Deficiencies Trivial as Compared with

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: I am not surprised that with the cessation of active military operations at Santiago there arises in the debilitated army a confused clamor of charges, counter charges, bitter criticism, and angry recrimination, but I am surprised at the fficial tolerance which has made possible the publication of them to the world, and at the in considerate and unphilosophic treatment they are receiving at the hands of newsra pers at home. The great glory to the American arms, to the American race, end, incidentally, to our whole system of Government, brought in one of the most uniormly successful wars in all history, is clouded by injurious aspersions upon individual offi-cers and particular corps. We hear bickerings over the responsibility for defects and shortmings which are inherent in every system of military organization and administration, and are relatively mere superficialities only. What sort of demonstration of our fitness for national expansion are we offering to the world when even a brief war of three months is published to it as a flaming advertisement of our incompetence for the conduct of serious military on erations, although the victory obtained by it against an organized military State was com plete and absolute?

particularly in a few instances of the care of tion thence, are, after all, only superficial blemishes, and they were inevitable. Every military man who had passed through the experience of our civil war, more especially in its early days, expected them as a matter of course, and is only astonished that they have been so few and relatively so trifling as compared with the sum of the great results so rapidly achieved. Except for the 25,000 men vise a great army. The campaign in Cuba, carried on in the unboulthy season and under the material and physical conditions due to Spanish misgovernment in that island, has proved much less costly in life than was predieted by military opinion, by Gen. Miles, for nstance. Succeeding the capture of Santiago and following the shock of the army's tre mendous and uninterrupted exertions and exeltement, its exposure and its other unpreventable hardships, the troops succumbed to malaria fever naturally and inevitably. A large part of hem, about three-quarters, as Gen. Shafter reports, fell a prey to such diseases, but, as the sanitary reports sent by him dally prove, the disability was not usually serious or long continued. The number of fever cases returned to duty has been greater daily than the number of new cases recorded. The death rate has not been alarming; considering the circumstances, it has een gratifyingly low, not greatly exceeding the rate in camps of rendezvous and training estabished in our own country. Thus it affords evidence of general military and special medica administration creditable to both the line and the staff of the army.

As a medical periodical of Philadelphia has remarked recently, a war is not usually regarded as a sanitary excursion. The medical department must wait on the necessities of military strategy. Life and health are considordinate to the end essential to be attained. War is a killing business. But, happily, we have accomplished the purposes we set out to compass in this war with a surprisingly small loss of life actually and pro portionately, more especially when we take nto the account the circumstance that the field of war has been in tropical regions wholly, and our army has been composed of northern-bred and unacclimated troops The West Indian Islands invaded by us, moreover, and particularly Cuba, are the mosfertile centres and sources of dangerous tropical diseases the world over, and we transport ed our forces thither at the very season when the danger of exposure to them was the greatest. We encountered nothing in the way of peril to health which was not foreseen as inevi table, and we got off far better than we had reason to expect and far better than our enemy had confidently predicted.

Instead of censorious criticism of our military administration, line and staff, our news papers should rather be expressing gratitude because of the marvellous results accomplished by it at a cost relatively so small. The job of taking Santiago was finished in short order, and already the troops engaged in it are coming back, while their surrendered enemy is preparing to embark for Spain. If history records many examples of a more skilfully conducted and more completely su cessful campaign in a time so brief I should like to have them pointed out to me. The war of Germany against France involved merely the marching into the enemy's country of a thoroughly equipped and longistration, especially prepared for that very invasion by long study of its every possible detail and contingency; a campaign conducted in a temperate climate, over roads made for military use, and actually used thus for centuries Our campaign in Cuba was in a tropical climate; in the most pestiferous region of the world. It required the transportation of all the invading troops, with their munitions and supplies of food, medicine and clothing. This army had to march over by-paths-mere cattle tracks through tropical forests of a dense undergrowth-to con duct a campaign in a substantially barbarous country barely touched by civilization and touched only to aggravate its difficulties. It was a country which had a powerful defensive preparation in its very climate and the misgovernment which had kept it infested with disease most destructive of the energy of an unneelimated invading army. Relatively to the forces employed and the difficulties encoun tered. Moltke's task was easy as compared with Shafter's, yet in three weeks Shafter had forced the surrender of a larger number of the enemy troops than the forces of the army with which he triumphed so rapidly over such adverse conditions.

Instead of flading fault, even if incidental causes for faultfinding are discoverable or even patent, I am disposed first to wonder and to praise. From first to last it was an achieveient of American arms which demonstrated to the whole world that ours is a nation destined to rule and command.

The climatic conditions at Santiago and in its

adjacent waters tended to create irritability of temper, provocative of censeriousness and bickering. Tossing off the Cuban coast for months together in the tropical midsummer. with only the excitement of an occasional tuss! with the enemy for a diversion, does not generate sweetness of spirit in navy officers, or any kind of human nature. The friction between the navy and the army, caused by the conflict of function and responsibility, immemo rial in its origin, was not made less by such state of feeling. Meanwhile the army suffered by the actual debilitation of pecenervating disease, and the traditional fear of worse disease to come induced a disposition to lay the blame upon the military administration The irritable line turned on the equally irrita ble staff with bitter reproaches, and the staff responded in kind. The people at home, the newspapers, however, have had no such excuse for losing the sanity of cool judgment, and it is criminal for them to exacerbate the unfortanate intestine bickering which succeed achievements by army and by pavy, by lin and by staff, all so splendid in their heroism and self-sacrifleing devotion to duty.

The glory of the war is enough for all; and its weight and extent are so great that for me it overs up the comparatively trifling defle cies, incidental to human imperfection, which may be dragged forth by a captious spirit for the purpose of detracting from it.

NEW YORK, Aug. D. AMERICAN.

The Pond at 102d Street.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: In the pond of water is almost staguant, and for some time past there has been a thick green scum on it. It is a menace to the health of those living in the vicinity. E. H. KINGGLAND,

THE PHILIPPINES. From the Albany Times-Union.

The Philippines would be useful, profitable and advantageous to the United States. They should stay under the Stars and Stripes forever.

From the Kalamasso Telegraph This nation has been the tre rament of Providence uplifting of downtrolden people; and ou sacred duty will not be performed until we give b all these people better government, more happiness Spain's rule in all of her i lands has been cruel and barbaric. One thing is ertain, and that is Spain's former sovereignty will

It is not for this country to shirk its manifest duty notwithstanding in aginary dangers. "Imperialism and colonial possessions are not in themselve dengerous and should not deter us for a momen from completing the work of civilization that has een thrust upon us.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph The retention of a coaling station in the Philip-ones, with a sufficient strip of surrounding territory to make our position templie.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star. We would be justified by dozens of internationa precedents in helling both the Philippines and Por Rico. This would be equivalent to the freeing of Cubs and the annexation of Porto Rico and the Phi ippines. Why should we shrink from this?

From the Boston Journal. Spain must give up Coba, and she must give up Porto Rico. She must do one thing more. She must depart for ever from the Philippines.

From the Denver Nesse. The fear is widespread that the Administration i willing to return the Phillipines to Spain, reserving a coaling station and exacting from Spain a promis of administrative reforms in the islands

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat Great will be the people's disappointment, beyond any doubt, if, in the dipk matic perleying that will precede peace, the Philippines, which we have wrested from the cruel domination of the Cast be sent back deliberately by us to the torture of tha

From the Kansas City Star The United States needs the Philippines, but no orse than the Philippines needs the United States The policy of imperialism for the United States is as inevitable as the movement of the planets. It arises from causes which can not be restrained or re pressed, and it involves as one of its logical proc he occupation of the Philippines.

From the Topeka Camital. To surrender the islands to Spain would not solve the question; it would only precipitate war, and in the end the Philippines would belong to some other power.

From the San Francisco Chronicle At present, if the views of the Republican and par of the Democratic press, the demands of commercial bodies and the common talk of the streets, can be cited as majority scutiment, the people are in favor of the annexation of the Philippine group. It is admitted that various traditions of the republic are not in second with the policy of colonial gain, but this ples is not held to be decisive. Freedom and suffrage for the negroes was a marked departure from our national traditions, but the country is better for the departure. Times change and men change with them. What may have been good policy for the United States when it had a continent of its own to civilize and settle, and when few of the European nations were competing keenly with it and between themselves for exclusive trade privileges, is not necessarily good policy now that the continent has been exploited and when American trade is subject to the keenest and most insistent rivalry. In 1781 we could have done nothing with the Philippines, and, perhaps, nothing with Porto Rico. They would have proved white elephants on our hands, just as they would to-day on the hands of the people of the Transvanl. But with the lapse of years, and with the increase of American population which must be kept busy and prosperous, the lawful chance to acquire new fields of wealth and enter prise, new means of revenue and commerce, is not t be adjusted to the parochial statesmanship of the eighteenth century. We are able now to take care of foreign possessions, and make them contribute to the sum of national greatness. Then why should we not accept them?

From the Portland Oregonian. Fortune has thrown in our way a great opportunity We had not sought it, did not plan for it. It can about in one of those unforeseen ways of which history presents so many examples. We can do the world good, the inhabitants of these islands good and ourselves good, by helling the place and the advantage which the fortune of opportunity and the our part in the commerce of the Pacific, and com merce follows the flag. We can give those extensive islands a letter government than they have ever hitherto possessed. We can promote industry among the people, and afford security to life and property. Where our flag goes improvement of the conditions of the people will follow. We think the flag of the United States will not be withdrawn from any land upon which it has been or shall be planted in this war. The dominion of the United States may in deed, be disguised in one place or another under the name of a protectorate, but it will be maintained as an actual fact, nevertheless. It is not go good for any political party in the United States to propose to retire the national standards from the

lands on which they have been planted. All the influences hostile to the Nicaragua Canal are, of course, in opposition to retention of the Phil

From the Scattle Times. We say "Keep the whole shooting match"-Latrones, Porto Rico, Philippines and all-and not give

up a single one. From the Buffalo Commercial.

There are precedents in the British occupation of Hong Eong that may be valuable in settling our acquisitions in the Philippines, and possil I: Manila may become an American counterpart of the flourish ing British city on the Chinese coast, as a naval base, and also in commercial importance. Uncle Sam has been eminently successful as a con-

tinental ruler. We cannot believe that he will be less o as a lord of the isles, now that events have compelled accept in e of the responsibility.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 5 .- To the Editor: I would like to suggest that a more pronounced attitude in favor of the seizure and retention of all the Spanish possessions in the Pacific would greatly gratify me as well as the great majority of your readers. I have een over the country fre m M chigan to Kanses during the last two months, and have taken special pains to find out the sentiments of the people. Every-where I find an overwhelming majority—at least nine out of ten-in favor of driving the Spanish flag from the Pacific. The terms of peace, with their vague ness, their "commission," their obvious intention to leave Spain in control of the islands, from some of which she has expelled the Americans by forceall this causes deep grief and indignation. The people feel that the President is not informed as to the true feeling in the country—that he is unduly influ need by the peace-at-any-price crowd.

It is a well-known fact in history that whatever n on has controlled the Oriental trade has held the commercial supremacy of the world. At present our trade in the Orient is second only to that of Gren Britain. But Russia obviously intends to close the Citiese ports and divert the trude to herself by way of the Siberian Bailway. Unless we mean to sit tamely be and see our solves thus robbed, we must be in a position to back up our support of the open-door policy by something more substantial than words. The stake at issue is stupendous, and nothing less than an entire and undivided control of the Philippines, together with all outlying groups, would give us a base adequate for our needs. Moreover, if we retain only one or two coaling stations we shall he unal le to compete with other nations in the cur rying trade through the Nicaragua Canal. We mus have possessions in as many parts of the Pacific as sable, so that our ships may have home ports at I ast as near as those of France and Germany. Man phases of this are admirably treated.

The proposition to retain coalus stations at Guam and Manila is delusive, for the reason that in time of peace these would be of little commercial value—th adjacent territory being too small-while in time of war they would be of little military value because of the near preximity of foreign territory. The provise that Manila must remain the chief city of the group is a downright absurdity. Out any con cial morropolis of by a line of Custom Houses from the country tributary to it, and how long would it remain the metropolis? But the territory imbutary to Mantia embraces all the islands under the Spanish

So far as the military phase of the matter is co corned, a coaling station without native coal is of relatively little value; while from a stategic stand-point I am convinced that neither Guam nor Manila is worth much, unless all the adjoining islands are under the same flag. If put to a plebiscite I am sure there would be as

feast nine to one in favor of this proposition: Theb n to Porto Rico all the Spanish possessions in the Pacific should be taken in lieu of an indomnity. EDWARD VAN DYKE RODINSON, Ph. D.

From the Minneapolis Times. What can we do with the Phil point Islands sreeps to maintain order and a fininister justice through the machinery of some sort of military protectorate? We did not foresee this contingency when the war began, and perhaps we should not have sought it; but how can we shirk the responsibility which the war has thrust upon us? An unexpected amergancy confronts us. We shall have to rise, and we shall rise, to its demands despite the pitiful dodging and craw

fishing of pullbacks and cowards. From the Chicago Journal. Can it resolve to give up all ho'd on the Philipsines? If it does, it will be put cent to inquire why we have retained a sand island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean when we are preparing to retire into our shell like a hermit crab an I leave the trade of the

From the St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat The conditions are chaping themselves to render crican retention of the whole of the Philippine Islands inevitable.

Assuredly the United States wants peace just as soon as the right kind of percy is practicalls, but no sooner. Work involved in the war with Spain, however, must be completed before final peace is accomplished. The announcement that Spain has accepted the American terms would be more satisfactory if we knew just exactly what the Administration has in view with respect to the Philippines.
Popular auxiety will not cease until the country knows just what demands the American commissioners may make and insist upon. There is a wide-spread feeling that the Adm'n stration's attitude is not as positive as the American people would like to

We must take and hold Manila for a permanent naval base and coming station and thus guarantee a perpetually just and stable government to all its people. It is not a task to be desired or that we ave sought. If it could be shirked with credit to ourselves, or if the government of the natives can in the future be relinquished to equally strong and enlightened hands, it would be a most welcome and good riddance of an unprofitable responsibility. But until that can be done, we are in for it, come real, come woe, and no amount of sophistry can dis-

guise the fact. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. As we understand the matter, the Philippine ques-tion is left open for future discussion. We cannot bely thinking that a mistake has been made in this With no fleets, and with an empty treasury, it is out of the question for Spain to hold the islands, It is becoming more and more clear that the American people will never consent to restore the Philippines to Spanish rule, and it would have been much

better to announce our determination at once.

The nation stands confronted with problems and esponsibilities that were never contemplated for a moment; but the past is irrevocable, and we must rise to the requirements of the situation in the true American way. After all, it's the first step that costs.

From the Kansas City Times. Either we should take the islands absolutely or wash our hands of them.

From the Nashville American For better or for worse, American territory will be onsiderably enlarged. Porto Bico is already as good as added to this country, all the signs point to the acquisition of Cubs, and some manner of hold will be kept on the Philippine Islands.

From the Washington Times

copy of the Times yesterday morning President McKinley will have noticed that at the great Metropolitan Opera House meeting in New York Thursday night, at which Lieut. Hobson presided, the vast audience went wild with enthusiasm stovery reference to the universal American sentiment in favor of holding all territory captured from Spain. He will also have observed that the decent p the country is vigorously insistent upon the same thing.

Mirth Among the Lexington Avenue Horses. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the request behalf of all the conductors and motormen of the Lex ngton avenue cable road, I desire, through the columns of THE SUN, to publicly thank Mr. George W. Smaller (the gentleman who writes paragraphs on the margin of the Sunday Herald) for a great and unexpected measure of relief

For a long time the conduct of the above-men tioned company toward the unfortunate horses that are used on the upper end of the line on the hill to switch the cars to the sheds has been worse than barbarous, and the ribs of the poor beasts have for barbarous, and the ribs of the poor beasts have for many a day appealed to the pity of every passer-by, and more particularly to the feelings of the employees. So far as water and rations are concerned, it would seem from the attenuated appearance of the poor brutes that if they could talk their first exclamation would be, "Give us bread or let up on the work!" As it is, they can only feel "We are with Gomez!" This, however, thanks to Mr. Smalley and the wit of an American citizen from the county Tipperary, has been remedied.

The remedy is this. Every Sunday evening at 7

ry, has been remedied. a remedy is this: Every Sunday evening at 7 ck when the horses are assembled in the sheds The remedy is this: Every sunday evening at 7 o'clock when the liorses are assembled in the sheds the Milesian referred to, armed with a copy of the Sunday Heraid, ascends a high platform and in a loud rion Ballimadoe accent reads to his equine auditors the weekly remarks of Mr. Smalley on Mr. Gladstone, As by a miracle, the miseries of the past and of the match. switch are forgotten, the animals in unanimous chorus laugh in a laugh that is only theirs, and with countenances, so to speak, beaming with give, their ribs recele to such an extent that they seem to call the attention of the spectators to what before was a rotten row, but has now become a vertiable hide park. This beneficent reform of Mr. Smalley's had worked wonders, but when Mr. Mulcaby included in his lecture of last evening a recital of Mr. Smalley's objection to the use by Auericans of the word "whipped" in reference to the Spaniards, the horses died in the light.

DENS MOTLAN. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The Stars and Stripes in England. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The following courrence took place not many weeks ago in Cam

A young American girl while travelling in England stopped at Cambridge for what, in America, would be called the "class day feativities." Being an unnsually attractive girl, she was the object of considerable attention on the part of the undergraduates at one of the principal Cambridge colleges.

In order to tease a group of patriotic American students some of the undergraduates had hoisted a Spraish flag on their college flagpole. The young lady in question, being an extremely patriotic American restricts and the Stars and Stripes raised in their place, the students refused to do this, on the ground these an American flag could not be procured in Cambridge. The girl promptly telegraphed to London for the best Absertican tags to be had there, and when it arrived took it triumplantly to the undergraduates and insisted upon their hoisting it. The could not remove the Spanish flag altogether, but they made graduates and insisted upon their hoisting it. The could not remove the Spanish flag altogether, but they made graduated to London for the best abserted to the American flag in Coba. Old Glory was pracefully floating above one of the principal colleges of England through the patriotic persistence of England through the patriotic persistence of the graduar a hievement.

Yew Yous, Aug. 8. usually attractive girl, she was the object of consid-

Let Us Have What Is Ours.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Are we to be Japanized out of the fruits of our victory in Manilal If so, we had better take a back seat and let the old and effete nations of Europe run our business for us.

ELIZABETH, N. J. W. H. MARSTON. W. H. MARSTON.

The Columbus. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not retain

the name of the worship Cristobal Colon-Anglicized
and at the same time follow our custom of naming
American craneca sfor American cities calling her
the Columbus?
W. P. Haren.

The Trees in City Hall Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Have you use leed the condition of the trees in City Hall Park? 04 LIBERTY STREET, Aug. 3. JOHN PREGUSOR.

The Rough Rider to His Girl. From the Oklahoma City Times-Journal. I am bring in my tent, tweet Marie, And my stul with rage is pent-up in G; For I know almighty well you have caught another

And your thoughts no longer dwell, love, with me. When we kissed a last good by—tearfully— You but worked a girlish guy off on me. O, you sweet, bewitthing lade, what a ciever game you played. For your tears were ready made, Sweet Maris.

When I douned the soldier blue, Sweet Marie, Lik: a picnic woodlick you stuck to me; and the smile you need to wear was as full of gleaving glare As a sunbeam on a tear, Sweet Marie.

How your cunning head you'd lay-lovingly— On my bosom, while you'd say things to me: There you'd rest in loving pose, right beneath my

To the Cuban isle I go, Sweet Marie.
Where the tropic sun will glow over me;
And I il wander through the della with the dusky
Cucan bollos.
Who are drossed in beads and shells, scantily.

There your face I'll soon forget, Sweet Marie— I'll be frisky, you can bet, as a ilea— I'll be giddy, I'll be gay, I will sing the hour

Ta-ra-ra-beom de-ayi Hully gool